

TO BE SUCCESSFUL, YOU MUST ADVERTISE.

A HOPEFUL VIEW

Is Taken By Walter Wellman, Our
Washington Correspondent,

ON THE BUSINESS FUTURE.

Farmers Are Replenishing Their
Exhausted Wardrobes and Ten-
ants Paying Rent for the

FIRST TIME IN THREE YEARS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—[Special.]—That the times are getting better in most parts of the country, that at last business is improving slowly but surely and the people are regaining a little of their former cheerfulness, is the testimony of most of the senators and representatives with whom I have talked on this subject. It must be remembered that our members of congress come from all parts of the country, that they are in close touch with their constituents, and that it is only natural they should be able to feel the public pulse quite as quickly and accurately as any one. The representatives from the southern states are perhaps the most encouraged. Almost without exception they speak of better conditions now prevailing among their people. While the price of cotton has not been high, it is a little better than it was at one time a few years ago. The most important thing is that in many parts of the south the planters have learned to diversify their crops a little, and they have particularly learned to exercise greater economy in their operations. They find they can make as much money with cotton as 7 cents as they used to make at 10 or 11. The only difference is that they have to cut a little closer, watch the small things, manage more judiciously.

Years ago the cotton planter, for instance, never thought of raising corn upon which to feed his mules or vegetables, his family and help. As a rule he bought all such things from the north, or from other parts of the country, and confined his attention solely to cotton. Now he looks to it that his corn and vegetables are raised on his own place, and also that the pigs produce bacon at home and the hens eggs and poultry. In many such ways farming has undergone quite a revolution in the cotton belt, and the result is that the south is returning to prosperous days.

Hard Times Lessons.

The times have been very hard in the western states. There the recovery is pretty slow, but it is coming. A senator who has just returned from a journey out through the Mississippi valley and the prairie states fairly tells me the people are beginning to feel a little better. They have had such hard conditions to face that any change seems to them one for the better. The last times have taught several lessons. Chief among these is that debts never make a man well to do. Another thing the hard times have done is to put a stop to the wild and reckless speculation in town lots and other real estate that has been going on in the west for several years. Almost every man of business in the western country was caught in one or another of the various promising town site speculations. Money was to be made hand over fist. Values were to double in a few years. The boom was on, and merchants and professional men and thrifty farmers were attracted by the wonderful possibilities. They put in their capital or their savings, and the only lucky ones among them have been those who got out while the boom was still on. Men who have traveled through the west say that all the speculative fever has been taken out of the people. Probably it will be a good many years before the disease returns to plague them.

Signs of Prosperity.

I am told that the farmers of the country who stopped buying things they could do without as soon as the hard times struck the country are now beginning to stock up. They shut down buying clothing as much as possible, and boots and shoes, harnesses, and wagons, and books, and wall paper, and paint for their houses and barns. They wore out their old vehicles, or pegged along with the old vehicles, tools, wall paper, machinery, etc. Those who had money stopped buying because they were too thrifty to spend more than their incomes. Those who were without money stopped because their credits had run out. Now they have reached the turn of the tide. They are ready to replenish their stocks. They are feeling a little more hopeful for the future. The small merchants are the first to note the signs of more active trade. Soon it will be felt among the jobbers and wholesalers. Then it reaches the manufacturers, more people are put to work, and prosperity shows actual signs of returning.

In some of the states of the west, I am told, the landlords of hotels in many smart cities are just beginning to pay rent, for the first time in three years. All through the hard times the owners of the buildings have given their property rent free rather than have the hotels closed. A man who knows whereof he speaks tells me he is able to name a dozen well known hotels in western cities which have not paid a dollar of rent since 1894. Many others have paid only nominal sums. The proprietors knew that if the houses were closed their property might be irretrievably damaged. It was cheaper by far for them to go for a year or two without revenue than to have the cobwebs in the windows. Now the trade is picking up a little and the landlords are either beginning to pay rent or are expecting to do so in a very short time.

Delegates to the international postal congress say they find many things in this country to admire, but in some very important particulars they think they are ahead of us in the old world. For instance, Herr Fritsch, director of the German postal system, wonders that the people of the United States have given up their streets to all sorts of monopolies. For instance, he says that in Berlin, where the telephone is managed by the government as an adjunct to the postal system, there are no fewer than 80,000 subscribers to the exchange. This seems an incredible number, considering that there are only some 200,000 subscribers to telephone exchanges in the whole United States. But in Berlin the rates are so low, about one-eighth the average in this country, that almost every household finds the telephone a convenience within its reach.

The foreign delegates have also marveled that we do not use the pneumatic tube system for quick dispatch of mails in our great cities. In London, Paris, Berlin and other European cities they have used such tubes for several years with great success, and they are surprised that the progressive United States has not adopted them.

McKINLEY AND CUBA.

The President Has Decided Upon His Policy—Spain Must Quit.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Journal prints the following dispatch from Washington:

President McKinley's Cuban policy is today concrete and fixed. Already the first note to Spain is blocked out and merely awaits the arrival and report of Special Commissioner Calhoun to give it its final impulse. President McKinley has himself outlined the main features of his policy to confidential friends and advisers during the present week. To one of these he said:

"Unless Mr. Calhoun's reports differ very materially from the overwhelming facts already in my possession I can have but one policy in the matter. This bloody war must stop as well in the interests of humanity, as on account of the lives and property of Americans, which have been, and are being, needlessly sacrificed."

"I have every confidence in General Lee, his integrity and his painstaking accuracy in reporting the situation, but I felt that the American people would be better satisfied were my action based upon reports obtained by the confidential agents and advisers of my own administration, and for that reason I concluded to send, in the first place, Judge Day, and later, Mr. Calhoun, to make the investigation. The situation does not admit of delay."

President McKinley's note to Spain will recite the condition of affairs in Cuba, as verified by the consular reports and by Mr. Calhoun. He will then declare that the time to interfere on the grounds of humanity and interest has come. The friendly mediation of the United States will then be offered to settle the difficulty in the island on the basis of its independence, and the payment of an indemnity by the new government of Cuba.

Spain will be given 30 days to reply to this note. Should her reply be an acceptance of the offer, an armistice will be immediately established. Should it be declined, and the administration fears this alternative, the president will at once send a message to congress which he has already blocked out, and will advise congress to take such action as it deems proper from evidence to be submitted.

TELLS ABOUT THE INSURGENTS.

An Officer in General Gomez's Body Guard

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Captain W. D. Smith of the Cuban army spent considerable time again yesterday with the senate committee on foreign relations. In a brief interview with a representative of the Associated Press he said:

"The Cuban army is now in better condition to resist the Spaniards and to maintain the fight for independence than it has been since the beginning of the war. General Gomez has a well disciplined army of about 40,000 men, who are determined to hold out until their efforts shall be crowned with success. Our soldiers are rapidly procuring arms, and every day serves to put them on a better footing in this respect. Our troops enjoy a vast advantage over the Spaniards in that they are not injuriously affected by the climate. I may say, that I have not seen a case of yellow fever or smallpox among the Cuban soldiers since I have been on the island and that I have not been sick a day myself."

"Furthermore, we have no difficulty in feeding our troops. In the portion of the country in which the Cuban troops are in control, the provisions are protected, and we draw our supplies from this source. Our commissary is therefore regularly renewed and our supplies are received in quantities sufficient to meet all our wants."

In reply to a question, Captain Smith said: "All talk about autonomy and Spanish reforms for Cuba is so much breath wasted. There is not a man in the Cuban army who will agree to accept anything short of absolute independence."

Captain Smith is an American. He has been in Cuba for a year and is an officer in General Gomez's bodyguard.

CANOVAS CABINET CONFIRMED.

Spain May Change Her Cuban Policy and Recall General Weyler

MADRID, June 7.—The queen regent has confirmed Senor Canovas, the premier, in his ministerial powers, and the cabinet, which sent in their resignation last week, will remain in office with personnel and policy unchanged. The queen reached her decision after consulting with the former premier and the marshals. Included in the former were Senor Sagasta, the present leader of the Liberal party, and Martinez Campos, the captain general of Cuba, who gave way to General Weyler.

Campos himself advised the queen not to form an intermediate cabinet, but to trust the government to the party which offers the best and most definite solution for Cuba, and one which is most calculated to insure good relations with the United States, while being consistent with national dignity.

In addition, according to the Correspondencia de Espana, he advised the queen to recall Weyler.

All the leading members of the senate and of the chamber of deputies who were consulted by her majesty, as well as three marshals, have advised the recall of Captain General Weyler.

HAVANA DISPATCHES.

HAVANA, June 7.—In political circles and among the Spanish general public, where a feeling of acute anxiety had existed as to the outcome of the cabinet crisis in Madrid, keen satisfaction is expressed at the news that Senor Canovas has received fresh proof of confidence from the crown.

La Gaceta (the official gazette) publishes the text of the reforms recently promulgated by the queen regent in council.

Senor Jose Canosto, the Spanish representative on the Ruiz investigating commission, sailed Saturday for New York.

Breckenridge Killed by a Train.

GALLIPOLIS, O., June 4.—R. L. Logan, a brickmason from Cincinnati, was killed by a Rocking Valley train yesterday. He leaves a wife and six children.

Long Contest for One Office.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 4.—In the wildest confusion that had lasted a day and night the silver Democratic state convention nominated Sam J. Shanksford of Owensboro, for court of appeals clerk, defeating Greene, the Blackford candidate, against whom Shanksford, Richardson and Ford equally combined for the division of the office and its emoluments.

CENTURY

Rounded Out By James B. Ireland, of Skillman.

HIS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Attended By Several Hundred People From Various Counties

A NOTABLE GATHERING.

Songs, Speeches, Sermons and Hand-Shakings All Around.

INTERESTING RELICS EXHIBITED.

(Continued from page 1)

The weather was pleasant and a large crowd of people assembled at the Sandy Creek Union church to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Mr. James B. Ireland. It is a beautiful and picturesque location, surrounded by magnificent forest trees, and is about five miles from Hawesville. There were, at a close estimate, 700 people present, from Cloverport, Hawesville, Owensboro and various other points, and everything combined to make the gathering a notable one— notable for the honor paid to a noble centennial and for the immense number of people who came together for such a purpose.

The following are the names and ages of the committeemen who had the affair in charge: Stephen Powers, 70; Henry Haynes, 62; Frank Lander, 70; Sam Brown, 68; Dr. David Davidson, 80; Jeff Burnett, Charles E. Cooley, Charles E. Price, each nearly 80.

James B. Ireland was born June 4, 1797, in Scott county, Ky., five miles east of Georgetown. On April 25, 1822, he married Miss Sarah Lancaster, who died February 6, 1871. He moved to Gallatin



JAMES B. IRELAND.

county in 1824 and lived near Warsaw until 1859, when he moved to Hancock county, five miles above Hawesville, on the Ohio river, where he still resides at the home of his son, T. D. Ireland. He has seven children now living, the oldest being seventy. His grandchildren number twenty-nine. His children are: John Ireland, Greencastle, Ind., oldest son, who is in the planing mill business; R. L. Ireland, Madison, Ind., born 1833; Judge W. W. Ireland, Evansville, Ind., born 1835; James L. Ireland, Skillman, born 1841; T. D. Ireland, Skillman, born 1837; Mrs. James A. Thurbay, of Falcon, born 1845; Mrs. Ann Oliver, of Greencastle, Ind., born 1831. Mrs. Oliver has the distinction of having been a widow thirty years, and she looked to be about the youngest woman on the grounds.

To all appearances Mr. Ireland is good for many more years in the land of the living.

The beautiful country church was opened at 10 o'clock and was so crowded that it was uncomfortable. Rev. Blackman Davidson, an eminent divine, read a chapter from the nineteenth psalm. Rev. G. G. Taylor, of West Point, led the congregation in prayer.

The choir then sang, "How Firm a Foundation." Rev. Davidson then made a few remarks. Rev. W. B. Rutledge delivered the closing prayer.

Rev. U. G. Foote then read the following letter of congratulations:

Mr. J. B. Ireland, Hawesville, Ky.—My Old Friend: Twenty-six years ago this spring or fall I cast my first vote, and it was for you. I remember I went to the "little brick" school-house in Hawesville to vote for School Directors or Trustees, and not liking the ones being voted for I was informed that I could vote for any one, so put your name to the list. You were to my mind at that time the kind of a man I thought should fill such offices. I always looked up to you as a true Christian gentleman, and I am sorry to say that since I left my "old Kentucky home" I have met few like you. My father last summer expected to be with you on the 4th of June, and there will not be one there that would have enjoyed it more than him, but the Lord called him home. About the last thing he said was: "I am going to die, but I am not afraid to die." He was only sick about two months, and was only confined to his bed about two weeks. At the beginning of his sickness he was up and around every day, but I could see he was daily failing in strength. Sunday, May 9, he said he was too weak to get up and died about 2 p. m. He always spoke well of you and your family; in fact he spoke well of all those old Kentucky friends, and nothing pleased him better than to hear from them or good reports of them. I see you are to meet at Sandy Creek church June 4. I built that in 1871. I helped him to get boarded at Dr. Davidson's. If you have as many good things to eat that day as we did while building that church, no one will go away dissatisfied. I would love to be there and see your old friends meet and talk over the past. I think I am living in about the best state in

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REV. L. B. DAVISON.

the United States, but will say during the twenty-two years I have lived here there has not been a day but my mind would run back to old Hancock county, Ky., and her people. May God bless you in the future, as he has in the past and may you live to enjoy several more birthdays is my wish. Please acknowledge this with your own signature. My respects to all. Yours truly,

J. H. DAVIDSON.

Farmer City, Illinois.

Mr. Henry C. Boyd, of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., wrote a beautiful and interesting letter as follows:

One of my often expressed and very earnest desires will be realized on the 4th inst., when you shall have turned the "century mile-post" in the journey of life and attained to the unusual age of one hundred years.

I send you my warmest congratulations, and assure you of my deep interest in the event, thanking our Heavenly Father for His merciful providence in sparing our lives beyond the ordinary period of longevity in this age of the world. This evidence of the Lord's good pleasure in prolonging your days is for some wise purpose, we may be sure, and I know you rejoice in all the blessings which have filled the span of your earthly career, and as St. Paul said in the evening of his days, though his life was much briefer and more rugged than yours, and your course is not yet finished: "I have fought a good fight; I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

I hope that by reason of strength your life may be prolonged yet many days, and that I may be spared to grasp your kindly hand soon again, as I propose to make a visit to Kentucky this summer, if the Lord wills.

You know that I am living much in the shadows now, under the heavy affliction which has overtaken me, in the loss of my dearly beloved companion, but the great sorrow has cleared away all the mists that might have dimmed my spiritual vision, which reaches beyond this vale of tears and touches the boundaries of the invisible.

It would please me very much to have a few lines from your own pen after your one-hundredth birthday has been celebrated, expressing some reflections on your well-spent life and a thought of the hope which illumines the future that stretches out into the unknown realm before you. May our Heavenly Father continue to bless you with His tender mercies till the end of your earthly pilgrimage, and receive you at last in His upper and better kingdom, where I pray that we may all be gathered together on the everlasting shores, there to dwell in His presence forever.

In hope, and faith, and trust, believe me always, sincerely your friend,

HENRY C. BOYD.

There were no services in the afternoon, the crowd engaging in talks of bygone days and singing old-time songs. Nearly all present shook hands with Mr. Ireland. He seemed more than glad to see them, and greatly enjoyed the day.

The relics on display were numerous. Here is a list of them and description:

Mr. A. A. LaHolt, of Cloverport, had in his possession a letter written by Catharine LaHolt to Mrs. Harriet LaHolt before there was any post-office at that place. This letter was seventy years old and well preserved.

J. O. LaHolt, of Uniontown in Pennsylvania, Mr. LaHolt shot deer with it in the limits of Cloverport.

W. W. Weatherholt, of Tobinsport,

(Continued on Second Page.)

LYNCHING IN OHIO

Was Preceded by a Fearful Slaughter of Human Life.

MILITIA FIRED INTO THE MOB,

Which Only Made the Citizens More Determined and the Prisoner Was Quickly Hanged.

TWO KILLED; EIGHT WOUNDED.

URBANA, O., June 7.—About 10 days ago a negro entered the home of Mrs. T. M. Gaumer, publisher of the Champion Democrat, and criminally assaulted her and attempted to force her to give him a check for \$500. Click Mitchell was arrested on suspicion. Last Wednesday, owing to Mrs. Gaumer's serious nervous prostration, Mitchell was taken to her home, and she identified him as her assailant. Mitchell was bound over on a charge of assault to kill in \$2,000. He could not give bail and was locked up in jail.

As soon as it became known that Mrs. Gaumer had positively identified her assailant there was the most intense excitement and talk of lynching. About 10 o'clock that night a crowd of fully 500 people surrounded the jail with the intention of lynching the negro. Sheriff McKim, who, with his deputies, was guarding the jail, called to his aid a lieutenant and 10 members of Company D, Ohio national guard. The armed militia had a quieting effect on the mob, and about midnight they all dispersed.

Thursday night the entire company of guards were placed on duty at the jail and another attempt was made to lynch Mitchell, and resulted in two men being killed and eight others badly wounded. Nearly all night the jail was surrounded by a howling mob of at least 1,000 to 1,500 people. Advances were being made so close to the guards that they at last opened fire on the crowd and at least 20 shots were fired.

The following was killed:

Harry Bell of Urbana, a spectator.

Upton Baker of Champaign county. The wounded were:

Daniel Garvey, Urbana, shot through the leg.

John Wank of Oklahoma, shot in the hip.

Ray Dickerson of Champaign county, shot in the shoulder.

Wesley Bowen of Cable, shot in the hip.

Prosecutor Deaton of Champaign county, slight wound in hip.

George Elliott, Urbana, slight wound in chin.

Dr. Charles Thompson of North Louisville, slight scalp wound.

Gus Weiser of Urbana, had wound in face.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Captain Leonard withdrew the guards and a company from Springfield that arrived about that time were sent back by Mayor Ganson with the remark that they were not needed.

No sooner had the soldiers' backs been turned than a crowd of several thousand of the best citizens of Urbana, unmasked, attacked the jail. With sledge hammers they rained blow after blow upon the locks. But before the doors were burst open, the sheriff delivered the keys to the mob.

A mad rush was made for Mitchell's cell. The leader of the mob carried a long rope, which was put around the negro's neck. The victim was literally dragged from his cell, receiving kicks in the face and on the body from the mob as he was pulled along.

The courthouse yard was the objective point, and at the first tree the end of the rope was tossed over a limb.

The negro soon swung in mid-air. The rope was not made fast to the limb, but was searced by the mob, the victim's body being pulled up and suddenly lowered alternately.

As he went up a great shout escaped the throats of the thousands of spectators of the gruesome sight.

Many women were either in the crowd or just outside the courthouse yard.

The fury of the mob was such that Mitchell was almost torn to pieces. It is believed by some that he was dead before his body was hanged.

The body of Mitchell was allowed to hang for about an hour, when it was cut down and placed in a rough wooden box in the courthouse yard. There thousands of spectators, including many children and hundreds of women, viewed the distorted and lacerated features.

The coroner returned a verdict in the case of Mitchell, that he "came to his death by hanging in the court house



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

yard at the hands of an infuriated mob whose names are to me unknown." The body was taken to Oakdale cemetery and buried in the potters field.

RESPITE FOR DURANT.

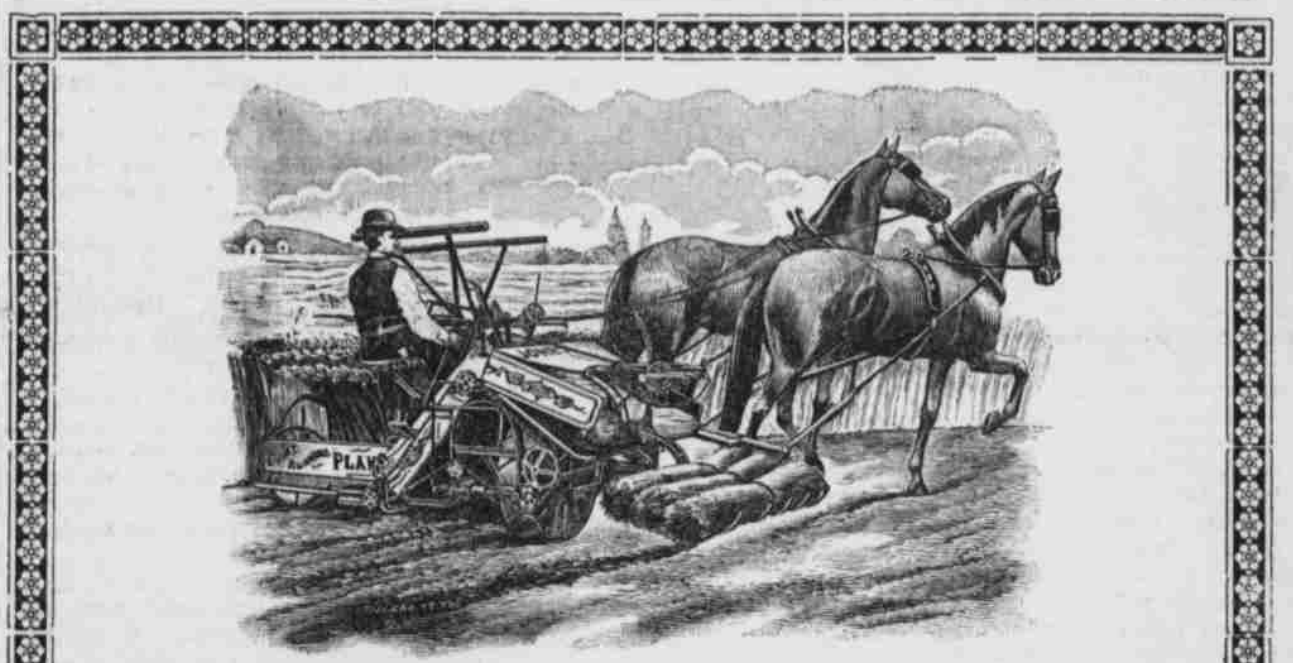
An Appeal to the Supreme Court Granted by Judge Gilbert.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Attorneys for Theodore Durant again appeared before Judge Gilbert in the United States circuit court yesterday and applied for a writ of supersedeas for the purpose of staying the execution of sentence, but this was denied by the court. An application for leave to appeal from this decision to the supreme court of the United States was then granted.

Although it is an open question whether, in view of the denial of the writ of supersedeas, the order of the court acts as a stay of proceedings, Attorney General Fitzgerald told Warden Hale to take no action in the premises pending the appeal. As the United States supreme court does not meet again until October next, this virtually means a respite for six months at least.

Lived 103 Years.

BOSTON, June 7.—Mrs. Charity Green, 103 years of age, an inmate of the home for aged colored women, died yesterday. Mrs. Green was born a slave at Portsmouth Va. She came to Boston in 1851 and became a free woman.



Did You Know

That the new 1897 Jones Lever Binder has a friction reel guaranteeing it against Breakeage?

Did You Know

That you can attach the Tongue to the platform ready to move from field to field by simply turning a crank? No bolts or wrench necessary.

Did You Know

That we have a lever to tie the knot and extract the bundle, therefore saving one-half the power?

Did You Know

That the lever takes the place of from one to two hundred pieces on other Binders?

Did You Know

That it has what is practically a five-piece knotted?

DID YOU KNOW That the Jones Lever Binder is the only machine that is carried on a SPRING relieving it from all sudden jars and shocks while on rough ground?

DID YOU KNOW That the new Jones Lever Binder is more simple to a boy than any other Binder is to a machinist?

DID YOU KNOW That the above are only a few of the many advantages this machine has over All Others. Come and let us Show you.

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